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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts wish to have rejected articles retur must in all cases send stamps for that purposs.

The Best Way to Honor McKinley's Memory.

One of the most beneficent results of Mr. McKinley's Administration was the obliteration of sectional feelings, the actual restoration of a thorough consciousness of union, the solidarity of American patriotism. The war with Spain brought about a great birth of national pride, an exultant glow of love of country. Mr. McKinley's tact, his unfailing courtesy and his benignity of nature endeared him to the nation at large. His death has made party names and cries forgotten for the moment in a universal regret. He was murdered not as a man but as the representative of the nation and its government. The bitterness of party spirit should not be renewed as soon as he is committed to the earth.

To his successor, called so suddenly and terribly to take up the burden, the support of general good will should be given. He comes to his task with a seriousness and high purpose known to all. Without self-seeking and in sheolute devotion to the principles and memory of him who is gone, he enters upon his great duties. His patriotism, his earnestness, his high ideal of public life, the frank and manly chivalry of his nature, bespeak for him the sympathy and the cooperating effort of the American people. The best mark of respect and affection which can now be given to WILLIAM MCKINLEY is to make the Administration of THEODORE ROOSEVELT the successful continuation of the dead President's work.

Honest criticism and opposition on the part of those who are conscientiously opposed to Republican policies are not only welcome but essential. For the honor of the American name and in testimony of the public horror of WIL-LIAM MCKINLEY'S violent end, let intemperate denunciation, calumny of the United States and of the President, the falsehoods and the passionate rhetoric of misrepresentation that inflame and mislead the ignorant and the persecuted be heard no more.

A Day of Mourning.

More than any other day within remembrance yesterday was a day of prayer and mourning. Only half of a warworn people stood by LINCOLN's grave. McKinley went to his amid the sorrow of the nation. We can recall as keenly as if it had been only a week ago, that solemn May day of Lincoln's funeral The sharp regret, the feeling of incredulity and unreality which comes with every great grief, the services all over the North, the quiet commemoration of the slain President were much the same in 1865 as in 1901; but it was only in villages, in far-off hamlets that the earlier day was really and wholly given to the memory of the dead, and the business and the pleasure of the living seemed to be forgotten.

Days of ordained fasting have come to be days of feasting. This crowded age has no time for formal humiliation. and it takes its pleasure where its predecessors would have prayed and fasted. Yesterday the city of New York had no amusements and wanted none. The hush of a rural Sunday was in the streets. There were decorous and quiet crowds, but there was nowhere to go except to church. There were no sports, no games, no trips on land and water, none of the ordinary means of recreation. Bells tolled. For a time in the afternoon all business, all traffic stopped. The activities of a vast population, too great to be moved as a mass by almost any event, ceased. The silence and the solemnity which fall upon some funeral of some one whom everybody in the place knew goes toward the burying ground fell on this city. It was not a holiday, but a day of real

In the church at Canton the most majestic poem in the Old Testament, perhaps in any literature, "LORD, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations," was read, and that part of the Fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians which to many of us is the most sublime and consoling passage in the New Testament. Two hymns, dear to the dead man as they have been to so many other religious natures, were Commander-in-Chief of the North Atsung. Simply, as he lived and died, he lantic station, and to him the honor is was buried.

Cities and Roads.

The address of Mr. ANDREW PUTULLO. member of the Ontario Parliament and President of the Ontario Road Association, at the opening of the International Good Roads Congress in Buffalo on Tuesday, had in it a new idea.

The speaker regarded transportation as the greatest problem of the age, and proceeded to outline what he believed to be the best course to pursue in order to obtain highways adequate to the the barrier raised in the Senate against public needs. Immense sums of money, said he, in substance, are spent upon canals and railroads, but the returns from such outlays are insignificant when compared with what they would be if the wagon roads which "feed" them were of the right sort. But he firmly maintained that if the tide of migration to our cities is to be turned. it will have to be done by means of our service in the navel campaign is the West Indies

with the surrounding country. In that light the good roads question takes on a new aspect.

Africa and the Whites.

Baron F. DE MANDAT-GRANCEY. Frenchman, who has been visiting the Congo, has filled a book of 300 pages with sarcastic criticisms of what he saw there and with the gloomiest forebodings as to the future of the country. He says, for example, that after the negro race in the Congo basin had survived 300 years of the export slave trade, philanthropy bids fair, in fifty years, to destroy all the inhabitants. The Baron's pessimism leads him in this as in other assertions, to overshoot the mark. In the days of the slave trade many thousands of Congo natives were taken to Brazil, but very few of them were brought to this country. The progenitors of most of our negroes came from the western Soudan and the coast regions fronting it from Sierra Leone to the Cameroons. They were of the pure negro type, while most of the slaves taken to South America were from tribes belonging to the great Bantu family of the Congo basin and the neighboring coast regions, whose language at least differs very much from those of the more northern blacks.

The nations that formerly permitted them to be stolen and transported to Brazil, as well as other nations which had no hand in the wretched business, made a compact some years ago that no liquor or firearms should be permitted to be sold in nine-tenths of the Congo basin. This compact was made to save the natives from the twin evils that tend to the destruction of the aborigines wherever they are introduced in the barbarous parts of Africa. The practices of cannibalism and human sacrifices, that have counted their victims by untold thousands a year, are now crimes in the Congo State and are severely punished. They are being abated wherever the influence of the State extends, though doubtless they are still practised to a very large extent.

The Baron's wild prediction is based largely upon the outrages that were undoubtedly perpetrated for some years upon natives who failed to deliver the quota of rubber demanded of them. But within the past two years Belgian officials who permitted these mutilations and murders have been tried and punished by the court at Boma, with salutary results.

The negro is not like the South Sea Islander, who seems unable to endure even those influences of civilization that are beneficent. He has never yet succumbed to foreign influences that are not positively deadly, such as the vile liquor trade, in which a quality of spirits is vended that should be labelled poison. The densest population in Africa today, outside of Egypt, is near the north coast of the Gulf of Guinea, once the hotbed of the slave trade. So far from decimating the negroes of Africa, the influence of the whites, on the whole, tends to encourage their increase by the suppression of practices that are waste-

ful to human life. The Baron takes the rather extreme ground that all colonization is to be condemned because it means the subjugation of one race by another, which is immoral. The views of a writer who has really persuaded himself that the territory of the United States, now inhabited by 78,000,000 people, should have been kept inviolate as the heritage of the two or three hundred thousand Indians who were here when the Pilgrim Fathers landed are scarcely worth much consideration. His glaring misstatement that the negroes of Africa are perishing under the baleful breath of Caucasian civilization has been mentioned here only because it has, in effect, been affirmed in more moderate language by a few other writers. It is not true. Evils have undoubtedly marked the advent of the white race to Africa; they are, however, but a drop in the bucket as compared with the colossal influences for good that have been introduced into Africa to the permanent advantage of that continent and its native races.

The Command at Santiago.

As the Schley court reassembles, it finds before it the duty of investigating the source of publication of testimony germane to its inquiry so important as the Schley-Hodgson correspondence. Presumably that must have been given to the Herald, wherein it was published yesterday, by some one in the Navy Department, by Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson or by Rear Admiral SCHLEY little town as the bell tolls and the As it is destined to figure as evidence before the court THE SUN offers neither comment on the correspondence nor speculation as to the motive for its publication. But before the further progress of the inquiry it is proper to call attention to certain facts bearing on a particular objection to Rear Admiral Howison urged by the Schley counsel, namely, that he believed that SAMPSON, not SCHLEY, was Commander-

in-Chief at Santiago. SCHLEY himself telegraphed to the Navy Department one week after the battle: "Victory was secured by the force under the command of the

due." But that can pass. The first official comment upon the battle at Santiago was made by the Commander-in-Chief, the President, in his recommendation of promotions on account of the victory, in which he placed Sampson first. The next, to the same effect, was by the Secretary of the Navy, in his letter to the Naval Committee of the Senate. The third, to the same effect, was by the Washington Court of Claims. Sampson's request of the President that in view of the rewards to his brother officers his (Sampson's) name be dropped from the list, brought from McKINLEY this per-

> EXECUTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON, March 13, 1899.

My DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your very considerate letter of the 9th inst., in which you express a desire that, without reference to your own interests the other naval officers who rendered such conspicu roads that make easy communication | may have the advancement which you recor

highly commend this disinterested action on your part. Let us assure you that I have the highest of the Atlantic naval forces during the Spanish was to blockading Cuba, cooperating with the army, diander your orders, and at last, after the most effec tive preparation, consummating, with the gallant officers and men under your command, the destruc ton of the Spanish fieet. It was in recognition of your services and of your great skill that I rec nended you to the Senate for the advancement you had carned. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM MOKINLEY. In the "Story of the Captains," published in the Century for May, 1899, five of them pointed to SAMPSON as their commander-four over their own signatures, namely, EVANS, TAYLOR, PHILIP, and WAINWRIGHT, and Capt. CLARK through Lieut. EBERLE. In October, 1899, nearly sixty officers of the Atlantic fleet, including every Captain present at Santiago, saw Governor VOORHEES of New Jersey give Sampson a sword, and after the presentation was over PHILIP of the Texas, as true a man as ever walked a bridge, cried, "Three cheers for our Commander-in-Chief at Santiago!" They were given.

But the command at Santiago is not referred to even remotely in the court's precept. Nor can it by any possibility bear upon the questions the precept lays before the court. The episode of the challenge to Rear Admiral Howison was chiefly interesting in that, as the detailed report of the investigation showed, it disclosed SCHLEY's determination to claim for himself at Santiago not only the technical " command," but the full credit of the victory.

Seth Low.

SETH Low will be the next Mayor

TO CHOOSE A NEW BISHOP. Long Island Episcopal Diocese Will Hold Special Convention on Nov. 20.

The Standing Committee of the Episco pal Diocese of Long Island held a special meeting at the Church Club in Brooklyn on Wednesday and decided that the special convention to elect a successor to the late convention to elect a successor to the late Bishop Littlejohn should convene at the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 20. It was also decided to invite Bishop Potter to deliver a sermon in memory of Bishop Littlejohn. At the last convention of the Long Island Diocese there were 133 deputies, but twenty-five, being unattached, have no right to vote, so that sixty-four votes will be necessary for a choice of Bishop.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: If Mr H. Sutherland, of Greenwich, Pa., had read my article before criticising it, he might possibly have escaped writing himself down He winds up with this deliverance "It is possible to make a queen out of a worker-grub as everybody seems to know, except this person who has set up to instruct the rest of That is, I submit, hardly fair in view of the fact that I had said (page 495. McClure's for September: "It appears that bee royalty is wholly a matter of nurture. The workers prepare special cells a little larger than the rest for rearing young queens, and after the egg is laid, fill the cells with royal jelly, in place of ordinary bee-bread But i the queen should be taken away before filling the royal cells, the workers enlarge ordinary cells, take out the bee-bread, put in roya jelly, and get queens quite up to the average cells, take out the bee-breau.

That disposes of one count in his charge of That disposes of one count in his charge of ignorance. Another is that I spoke of neuter bees. I did—for convenience, to avoid cumbrous circumiocution, after I had said categorically: "The worker bees, all rudimentary females." As to honey gathering in the tropics, many travellers there record that the bees fall from the grace of industry Further, California is not within the tropics, and the hill country of India, where Mr Kiphing locates his wild-bee caves, has a very respectable imitation of winter. As to Cuba. I know nothing, But from actual. very respectable imitation of winter actual Cuba I know nothing. But from actual knowledge I can avouch that bees will not work if they can plunder, or find themselves fed without more than stretching their wings. Still I make no doubt bees have idlosyncrasies, the same as all other created things, hence what is true of them in some conditions is untrue in others. Indeed I know it for a is untrue in others. hence what is true of them in some conditions is untrue in others. Indeed I know it for a fact, that in the same apiary, some hives are more industrious than others, and some very much worse tempered. As regards the sex of parthenogenetic eggs, if I err, it is in very distinguished company. Notwithstanding, being human and fallible—nobody is quite infallible except the gentlemen who write to the papers—I shall be at great pains to get the very last word of science before the reprinting of my magazine sketches. Letters received make it plain that there is considerable confusion upon the point involved—wherefore it is well worth while to have it cleared.

MARTHA MCCULLOCH-WILLIAMS.

Mckinley and His Wife.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: William McKinley's life of unselfish aims will continue to have an influence wide as the world, as his name has become a household word in many lands, and his memory will long be cherished in the hearts of his own countrymen. Every true woman should rise up in all her dignity of soul and bless the memory of one who proved to the whole world that his devotion to his wife was the most sacred duty of his life. She stood first always in his estimation and stared all his honors. What testimony some writer has given him "that

courage, oh, ye poor neglected wives, who know not the joy of loving words or smiles from the one who promised to cherish and protect you till death. A better day is dawn-ONE WOMAN. NEW YORK, Sept 18.

Half-masting the Flag.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you again call attention to those displaying the flag on large buildings, &c., as to the ceremonial of half-masting the ensign. There ceremonial of half-masting the ensign. There is at present an opportunity of making it a peculiar tribute to the memory of President McKinley—so many flags are displayed. Let it be understood that the flag must be mast-headed first, then lowered; the same at sunset, hoist all the way up again, and then lower all together on signal. If anything like concerted action can be accomplished, during the next month it would be a specially marked feature of the city's mourning.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

Warning Against an Anarchist From Cuba TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As I have always been an enemy to those who strive for Anarchist ideals. I bring to your notice the fact that a Catalan

named Fort y Pleo associates with these.

This individual left Cubs tendays before the in famous act against the President of this hospitable republic: he is travelling under an assumed name and is in relations with the notorious Anarchist Esteves.
It will be well if you publish the aforesaid as

will surely be a good thing for humanity. SATURNINO CABRONO.

Turn About's Fair Play.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir. It is with considerable amusement that I read in the papers of Devery's dilatory tactics, in the matter of his trial. It is but two weeks ago that Devery insisted on putting It is but two weeks ago that Devery insisted on putting Oneill on trial, after having made charges of insubordination. As I remember it, the charges were made on one day, and within forty eight hours there after Devery insisted on proceeding with the trial of Oneill, and when his counsel requested an adjournment, opposed same. At any rate, not more than one week chapsed from the time that the charges were made against Oneill to the time that the charges were made against Oneill to the time that he was tried. Now that Devery is about to be tried, he made that he adjournments and delays are very increasing to his defence.

It atrikes me that no quarter should be shown him, as he was met willing to give any to Oneill. It is poor raic that doesn't work both ways.

A. E. NEW YORE, Sept. 18.

"AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH." GLACIERS UNDER THE EQUATOR. PRESIDENT WAS NOT STRONG.

MILWAUREE, Sept. 18.—The fifty-fifth annual Council of the Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee, in session here, voted in favor of changing the name of the "Protestant Episcopal church in the United Milwaukee," States" to "The American Catholic Church in the United States."

This action, which will come up in the form of a memorial before the general convention of the church at San Francisco next month, is considered by churchmen to be of the utmost importance. The sentiment throughout the country is very strong in favor of a change in the nam of the church, and such a memorial, coming from the Milwaukee diocese, which one of the most influential and has the largest number of clergy of any diocean in the West, will, it is believed, have great weight at the convention.

Bishop Nicholson is back of the move ment. He has long favored the changing of the name and it is probable that he will carry it in this diocese and thus bring it before the General Conference. The memo-

before the General Conference. The memorial in part says:

"The name thus suggested is chosen because the word Catholic is that which through all church history almost from the beginning has been applied to the church founded by our blessed Lord, and because the name is that which is applied to the church in the creeds. It is a name that is historic, comprehensive, free from partisan construction, and in constant use by our bishops, speaking in their Lambeth conference, as also by those of our own national church, in many official and unofficial papers.

Moreover, Christians of another com "Moreover, Christians of another com-munion have assumed for themselves ex-clusively the historic term 'Catholic' in spite of the fact that that term is a part of the official name of the Holy Orthodox Eastern Catholic Church, is used invariably by the Catholics of Europe and is a part of the heritage of the Anglican communion, as well as of all other communions of the one historic church."

one historic church."

The Rev. Arthur H. Barrington of Janes The Rev. Arthur H. Barrington of Janesville, said that while he believed that nearly all churchmen favored a change of name, yet he was not in favor of the one proposed. He favored the name: "The Church" saying that the word "Catholic" added nothing to the name and was misleading The Rev. Mr. Howard of Superior, and the Rev. F. J. Mallet of Beloit, also opposed the name "American Catholic." The Rev. C. L. Mallory of Racine, and L. H. Morehouse spoke in favor of the memorial.

SERVANT QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir scribing to the usual apologies and explanation, &c., for valued space, &c., so be it the everlasting servant problem agitates some folks more than others, so they naturally look toward THE SUN for light.

Now, what right has any person, however well favored by material circumstances, to call another person, however ill favored by material circumstances, his servant? Absoutely no right at all.

In a household various people are ployed in various capacities, viz., cooks housemaids, parlormaids, maids to ladies housemaids, parlormaids, maids to ladies, maids to children, nurses, &c., each having entirely different kinds of duties to perform requiring previous training and practice, not commonly possible in the United States. The best class of house workers are very particular, conservative, trusty and efficient; employers who are able to properly pay them, and understand how to treat them, and can appreciate their excellent services can get them and they will remain with such employers.

But the would-be housekeepers cannot expect to obtain and retain the best class of workers, if they cannot or will not pay good wages, or keep a sufficient staff for the work to be done.

workers, if they cannot or will not pay good wages, or keep a sufficient staff for the work to be done.

Intelligent workers of decent character will not submit to indignities, outrageous treatment, bad accommodations, or too much unnecessary restrictions, &c.

Cease to call your workers servants: give them decent and reasonable consideration, and you may be fairly happy though good. Your only servants are your latchkey, your door mat, your old slipper, your dressing gown, and walking stick.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

uted to your columns on "Silence and Speech" in to-day's issue, that the "silent man" has been ng a lot of intense thinking, and the verbo lady who was the cause of this outbreak the part of the "thinkless" ones is probably longing for a bit of the reticence she formerly deplored. Hence this quiet chuckle on the part of one who possibly thinks little, who talks less, but who has a small sense of humor and who reads in this intense defence of sipence the sufferings of the victims of acute verbosity. Dear, good, kind wives—mothers and maidens—have you never suspected why you were sent off to the mountains and the seashore for two or three months of the year? Have you never suspected the "silent one's" anxiety to have you take a "good, long vacation?" Think it over! Conversation is an excellent tonic—taken in moderation. But many of the fair sex make it a species of dissipation. They not only "imbibe" themselves, but they insist that all persons standing before their social "bar shall join them in their reckless conversational spree. Disrael's comment on Gladstone fits, I fear, many a case of the talkative ones—"Intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity." Because a man doesn't talk is no indication that he can't talk. The men and women who talk most think least. We have all heard of the Mississippi steamboat with thevery large whistle and a very small horse-power engine—when it was necessary for her to signal, her propeller stopped. Few of us carry enough mental steam to talk and think at the same time.

The trouble with the "silent man" is that he often lacks "tact." When a woman complains of his want of conversation let him tell her he is thinking complimentary things of her and he will be surprised at the unmolested opportunities for thought which will follow such a declaration. Dear girls, your vanity and your education are both at fault. You demand quantity, not quality, and the things which appeal to you most are complimentary personalities. There, now! I'm a "real horrid thing." I know, or rather, you know. Everything is good in season and in mine cases out of ten you will be successful. The man who knows how to keep silent knows how to "talk" and he also makes a good "audience." He is a patient listener, to whom, also, the quiet of a deserted house is not, without its compensations. Think tover! One of the Silent." verbosity. Dear, good, kind wives-mothers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SHE AS ABAICH ists love notoriety may I suggest a way to relegate to oblivion the malcontent guilty of the most beliaust crime in the history of civilization. Goold Brown in his Grammar of Grammars states that the pronoun "It" carries in itself no idea of persons the pronoun "it carries in itself no idea of per-sonality and is in a certain way, applicable to animals and even persons. Applying this observation, let the press of the country crase to familiarize the public with the name of the assassin of the President of the United States, by substituting therefor the pronoun "it," suppressing all details of "its" future movements other than:

other than:
Sept. 6, "It" was the degenerate who shot President
Mckiniey to day at Buffalo.
Sept. 16. "It" has been indicated.
Sept. 25. "It" is being tried.
Sept. 26. "It has been found guilty.
Oct. 26. "It has been found guilty.
Oct. 26. "It passed through Auburn to day en route
to Hades. AN OLD READER OF THE SUN.
JERSEY CITY, Sept. 18.

The White House and Washington.

to the Editor of The Sun Sir. May it not be possible that the unsanitary condition of the White House, and also that Washington is a very malarious city, have countibuted in a degree to weakening President Mekinley's powers of resistance so necessary in overcoming the fatal effects of a wound such as his was. BROOKLYN, Sept. 18.

Let us weep in our darkness, but weep not for him! Not for him. who, departing, leaves millions in tears: Not for him, who has died full of honor and years: Not for him, who ascended Fame's ladder so high, From the round at the top he has stepped to the sky The above lines were written by N. F. Willis is 1841 on the death of William Henry Harrison. They are certainly appropriate to the man whose name day, Sept. in, has been put in his final resting place on earth, to await the sounding of Gabriel's trumpes on the Resurrection Day. Requirescal in pare.

New York, Sept. in. J. G. B.

Plenty of Them on Two African Mee

tains Where Their Existence Was Denied. When Rebmann discovered Kilimanjaro, the highest of African mountains, some forty-five years ago, he said that its top was covered with snow. The geograph England discussed his report and decided that he must have been the victim of an optical delusion. They did not believe there was any snow on this great mountain in East Africa just a little south of the equator. Another missionary, Krapf, also thought he saw snow on Mount Kenia, though whose broad base the equator passes. He was the first white men to see this great mountain, which is not quite

so high as Kilimanjaro. It has been known for many years that the tops of both these mountains are covered with enow and plenty of it glaciers but it is only recently that the ice rivers derived from these great snow masses have been studied and mapped. The number of these glaciers is known, at least their positions have been indicated and the places where they cease, owing to the melting of their fronts as they push downward into warmer altitudes, are indicated on the maps.

Hans Meyer of Germany is the explorer

who has studied the glaciers of Kilimanjaro and H. J. Mackinder of England has performed a similar service for Kenia. The glaciers in that hot latitude, of course, do not descend so far down the sides of the mountains as on the slopes of lofty mountains in higher latitudes. The cold period in the lower part of the snow-covered area is not of long duration and the sun pours its beams vertically upon the snow mass. Melting is therefore very rapid and few of the glaciers from their place of origin to their terminal faces are more than a mile in length. The larger part of the snow on the upper slopes of Kilimanjaro falls on the south glacier and west side so the glaciers on the dry east and north sides are few in number and shorter than the others, though an unbroken wall of ice circles these sides of the mountain. Ten great ice rivers, however, slowly move down the slopes of the south and east sides and Meyer has given to them the names of the leading German authorities on glacial phenomena

The glaciers on Mount Kenia, directly inder the equator, are more numerous than those on Kilimanjaro, but most of them are of little importance compared with those of the taller mountain. Mackinder, in his difficult journey around the upper part of Kenia, counted fifteen ice rivers. The Lewis glacier is a mile in length, and the Gregory glacier is only a little shorter, but the other glaciers are quite smail and short. The ice is very hard and appears to have been formed as much from hail as from snow. Mackinier is a careful and scientific observer, but he was on the mountain only a few days and his studies, therefore, could not be so exhaustive as those of Dr. Meyer

The difficult work of studying the snow regions of lofty mountains in equatorial Africa has been considerably facilitated of late by the fact that native parties have finally been trained to venture above the snow line. It is impossible to carry out anything like thorough exploration without spending much time in Arctic tempera-tures; and the fact that the natives had an intense horror of snow and cold and therefore would not carry any supplies, prevented all the early explorers of these nountains from venturing far above the anow line.

RIG RAFT OF LUMBER.

cisco Harbor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—In tow of Puge ound tugboats Tatoosh and Richard TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would Holyoke, a big raft of piles from West-appear from the number of letters contrib-port, seventy-five miles below Portland, on the Columbia River, came into the harbor to-day. The raft contains 7,200,000 feet of lumber, equal to fifteen good-sized cargoes The trip from the north of the Columbia was almost without incident, and nothing but good fortune was experienced. While the sea never washed clear over the raft, there was no time when the huge mass was

there was no time when the huge mass was not squirming and groaning under the force of swells, and for two nights the big lamp that had been fixed on a triangle upon the raft did not show light.

The raft was built at Westport by the Robertson Raft Company and \$30,000 was expended in its construction. A large force of men was employed for eight months in the work. Eight thousand piles, some of them 122 feet long, were formed in a cigar-shaped mass that was 625 feet long, 60 feet broad and 32 feet deep. To hold these timbers many chains, aggregating in weight nearly seventy tons, were bound these timbers many chains, aggregating in weight nearly seventy tons, were bound around the raft at intervals of a few feet, and a towering chain extended throughout the length of the raft. Approximately, it is said, the raft is worth about \$100,000, It contains 520,000 lineal feet of piling.

27,500,000 GALLONS OF WHISKEY Kentucky Will Limit Its Output to That

Figure -- Agreement Signed. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17.-After year's work the distillers of Kentucky met at the Louisville Hotel to-day and agreed to limit the output of whiskey for the season ending July 1, 1902, to 27,500,000 gallons. This agreement was signed by Angelo Meyers for the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, known as the Trust, and by representatives of all the independent distilleries in the State Resides those, the wholesalers, the dis-tributors and those who distill for the re-

tail trade signed.

It was hoped to get the output down to 25,000,000 gallons, but when the maximum output for each distillery was announced and it was found the total went over the and it was found the total went over the 25,000,000 mark by only 2,500,000 gallons, it was decided to take no further action. It is befleved that some of the large dis-tillers will shave their production later so as to make the ultimate production at the lower figure.

A committee was appointed to keep tab on the production, and any one found breaking the agreement will be posted to the trade. This is the first agreement of the sort by Kentucky distillers in twenty years.

From the Memphis Scimilar

From the Memphis Scimiter.

A religious old darky had his faith badly shaken not long ago He is sexton for a white church in a Fayette county town, and one afternoon as he was in from sweeping the payement a strong wind arose, tearing a piece of the cornice off and taking a few bricks out of the wall. Realizing that a good run was better than a bad stand, the old man sought shelter in the station house on the opposite side of the street.

Several minutes later a member of the church of which Uncle Isham is sexton came by, and noticing him in his retreat, remarked by, and noticing him in his retreat, remarked that he thought the station house a strange place for a man of faith to seek shelter in a storm when a house of worship was near "Dat's so, but what's a man gwine ter do when de Lord begins to frow bricks at 'im?"

From the Indianapolis News.

"What you chillun been doin'?"
"We ain't been doin' nothin."
"Deah hae! You grow mosh like yoush every day."

Paterson Defends Itself. From the New Jersey Real Estate Gazene. When it is considered that Paterson's 28,000 opera tives and its people of small means have on deposit in its savings banks. \$11,541,162,22 in cold cash, the proposition that Paterson's laboring classes are gen-erally toughs, roughs and burns is difficult to sustain.

"Medical News" Thinks the Fatal Result

The number of the Medical News that comes out to-day contains a review of the case of President McKinley. In explanation of the origin of the extensive gan-grene which, he believes, was the cause f death, the writer says that two theories have been advanced; first, that it was due to a poison conveyed by the bullet, and, second, that it was due to the action of pancreatic juice that had escaped from the wounded gland. The article then con

"The second theory seems untenable because similar action is not described as occurring after other wounds involving an escape of the pancreatic juice, because the gangrene involved parts (the anterior wall of the stomach) which the escaping uice could not have reached except after having passed by other parts which were not similarly affected and because it appears to have been a necrosis, a death in rather than a progressive digestion. And this view is reenforced by the fact that as the patient had been fed for the first four days exclusively by the rectum, the pancreas had not been stimulated to func-

"The other theory, that of a pole "The other theory, that of a poisoned builet, is warmly urged by Dr. Wasdin. In the absence of specific proof, such as may yet be furnished by bacteriological or chemical tests of the tissues and of the other builets, it seems as unlikely to be correct as the other. The author of the theory admits his inability to name a poison that would produce such an effect, and the two poisons recommended in the Anarchist manual of assassination, curari and verdigris, are incompetent to produce it. We must therefore await the results of the investigation said to be now in progress. hvestigation said to be now in progress f sloughing existed, as asserted by Dr Vasdin, beneath the unbroken skin of the breast, where it was struck by the other bullet, it cannot be explained by either

"The gangrene, extensive as it was, seem The gangrene, extensive as it was, seems to us not so different from others observed under analogous circumstances as to require the assumption of exceptional causes for its explanation. Necrosis of tissue in a thinner or thicker cylinder along the track of a bullet is thought to be the rule, and ordinarily it is easily taken care of by liquefaction and absorption. And necrosis, even of considerable extent, in feeble patients, about a sutured wound is certainly not unknown, even if rare, and is explained by interference with the local

feeble patients, about a sutured wound is certainly not unknown, even if rare, and is explained by interference with the local circulation either by tension or by the spread of coagulation within the blood vessels. It has not been made known to us whether this was a septic or an aseptic necrosis, but it was presumably septic, since the parietal wound presented symptoms, due apparently to the same process at that point, which necessitated the removal of the sutures.

"In either case, and especially in the former, the spread of the process in a patient of low reparative power would not be so very exceptional or surprising. Was the President such a patient? Apparently he was. According to Dr. Wasdin, when the incision was reopened toward the end of the fifth day "no effort was required to open it throughout its entire length, although only the track of the buillet was affected. That expression would hardly have been used unless he had intended to indicate that the amount of repair usual after that lapse of time had not taken place. Then, the President was 58 years of age, had led a sedentary, laborious, and anxious life, and had a complexion and appearance which for some years had been pearance which for some years had beer commented upon as indicative of impaired

vitality
"It is evident that the surgeons, notably Drs Mann and Mynter, with whom the first decision lay, acted with commendable promptitude and courage in undertaking promptitude and courage in undertaking the operation, and showed excellent judgment in its course and skill in its execution. They did all that could properly have been done and nothing that should have been left undone. The usual causes of death after such injury and operation were escaped or removed or prevented, and their patient succumbed to a complication which is so rare that it could not reasonably have been anticipated reasonably have been anticipated

and could not have been anticipated and could not have been averted.

"The President died because he could not carry on the processes of repair and because the effort to do so was more than the vitality of the tissues involved could support. This, of course, excluded the possible presence of poison brought by the built or of destructive action by the pancreatic juices. If either of those was a factor, it needs only to substitute it in the statement for the assumed defective vitality of the patient. Whatever cause acted, it was unrecognizable at the opera-tion and uncontrollable then or subse-

tion and uncontrollable then or subsequently.

"There has been some criticism of the confident assurances of recovery made by those in attendance after the fifth day. To us the progress of the case up to that time appears fully to have justified those assurances and the public anxiety to have required them. The habitual causes of death had been escaped, and recovery could be prevented only by some rare complication, which there was no reason to anticipate. The only irregular symptom was the frequency of the pulse, and that could be reasonably accounted for without invoking conditions that endangered life.

"There was not the slightest nausea, no complaint of discomfort, not the least abdominal pain. A soft abdomen in which percussion and firm pressure, disclosed no sensitiveness; the bowels acting; the tongue clearing; the temperature falling, and a cheerful mind. Who can think that with such conditions on the sixth day the surgeons were not fully justified in believing that recovery was assured and, believing, to saving so? That a rare and at that time that recovery was assured and, believing, in saying so? That a rare and at that time wholly unindicated complication should in saving so? That a rare and at that time wholly unindicated complication should have then intervened was their and our misfortune. They did their work skilfully and judiciously, their behavior was dignified, restrained, and worthy of the best traditions of the profession, and they had the misfortune, when success seemed to have been secured, of seeing it overthrown by a complication which could not have been foreseen nor avoided. They deserve our admiration and sympathy, not our our admiration and sympathy, not our

Freedom of Japanese Hables From the Youth's Companion.

Among the characteristics of the Japanese an American at once notices their love for children. It is doubtful if any Japanese child ever got a whipping.

An American woman who became acquainted with a Japanese matron noticed that she allowed her little children to ramble through the streets at will, and one day commented on it. through the streets at will, and one day com-mented on it.
"Why," said the Japanese lady, "what harm can come of it? Our children never quarrel, and no grown person would harm a child."

"But," said the American, "the child might

get lost. That would make no trouble, was the smiling reply. And then she showed how in little children's apparel there were inserted cards containing their name and address, and explaining that should they stray, any person finding them will first give them a full meal and then bring them home.

Clearly Understood

From the London Tit-Bits

They seldom gave dinner parties, and what they gave were small. But they liked things done decently and in order, and generally had the best. On the afternoon of one of the little parties the host surmoned the boy in buttons and said to him: "Now, John, you must be very careful how you hand round the wine."

Yes. sir "These hottles with the black seals are the best and these with the red seals the inferior sherry. The best sherry is for after dinner the inferior sherry you will hand around with the hock after soup. You understandhock and inferior sherry after soup?"

Yes, sir, perfectly, responded the boy in buttons. buttons.

The evening came and with it the guests.

Everything went on swimmingly till the boy went round the table asking each of the guests. "Hock or inferior sherry?"

John Har's Remarkable Experience.

From the Providence Journal.

Secretary Hay has had the unique experience of being in close relations to the three murdered Presidents just before their death. He was Secretary to Lincoln, he stood as friend and comforter at the bedside of siarfield and he was McKinley's chief of Cobinet.

Walls of a comb, and they immediately chief to the first case known where a comb made in the open. Whoseover goes of the curiosity should hear in processing the been are just now in command of

A LETTER FROM PEARY.

The Explorer Has Yet to Experience the First Feeling of Discouragem WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.-Charles A.

doore of the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, of New York, has received from Lieut. Peary a letter, dated Aug. 29, in which the Arctic explorer wrote agingly of his efforts in the North and mentioned the receipt of letters when within ten degrees of the pole. The letter

PRATER HARBOR, ELLAMBRE LAND.

PRAYER HARBOR, ELIAMERE LAND. Aug. 29, 1901.

My Dear Mr. Moore: Both your letters (1901) are in my possession. The former carried on an Eskimo sledge, drawn by twelved dogs, met me April 30 of this year as I was tramping along the ice foot near Hares Point, about 80 degrees north latitude. The latter was handed me by Mr. Bridgman at Etah. Aug. 4. You can imagine how much, with my surroundings, the account of your wanderings interested me. Reading it as I diclothed in furs and in a snow igloo, your story seemed like a fairy tale, or a narrowed of another world than this. It must have been extremely pleasant to you all and doubly valuable to Arthur with his temperament and his age. He will have a splendid time this summer. It is a magnificent training you are giving him, Egypt and Europe, then Hudson's Bay. He is worth it. I have thought of him often in my hunting experiences. On my long sledge trip of a year are I expended thirteen carbine cartridges with a result of eleven musk oxen and one polar bear, and in the fall hunting at Conger I bagged twenty-two musk oxen one day with twonty-six cartridges.

I have heard of your triumphal trip west that Mrs. Moore and the President. I am still hammering away at my object, getting some hard knocks, doing some work that will endure longer than I, yet still short of my goal. But my grip is still good. I have a year before me, and I have yet o experience the first feeling of discouragement.

My best regards to Mrs. Moore, to Jessie, to Elsie and Eugene. To Arthur I shall send a few lines direct. Remember me kindir also to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and all enquiring friends. Very sincerely. R. E. PEARY.

M'KINLEY'S FIRST SPEECH Made From a Dry Goods Box in a Little Town in Ohio.

From the St. Louis Republic On a dry goods box, four feet long, three feet wide and three feet high, President McKinley made his first political speech in the little town of New Berlin, way back in The box stood in front of a house while has since burned down, and just inside the gate of a wooden fence within 100 feet of the four corners of the business centre. The man who introduced him to his first audience lives in a new brick house, built within ten feet of the location of the dry goods box whi supported the President on that memorable night. The benches in front of the Post Office next door, furnish a resting place for the old politicians who here gather to get their mail daily and talk over the most notable event

politicians who here gather to get their mail daily and talk over the most notable event in New Berlin's history, made notable by the achievement of the boy orator. McKiniey, in succeeding years.

"Can you make a speech?" said Michael Bitzer to William McKiniey when the speaker arrived from Canton ready to follow Judge Underhill upon the improvised stage. Michael Bitzer was the chairman of the meeting. He is now 83 years old, but he remembers the night he introduced McKiniey as if it were a happening of yesterday. The somewhat unexpected remark of the chairman of the meeting to the young man who was to make his debut before a large audience rather took his breath away for a moment, but, on the assurance of Judge Underhill that Mr. Bitzer meant no offence, he regained his pleasant face, showing the kind disposition which is so characteristic of him to-day.

"Could he speak?" said Michael. "Well, I should say he could Everybody was simply dumfounded. For nearly an houshe talked as never a young man in Stark county had talked before. I told Judge Underhill, who accompanied him, after the meeting, that McKinley did a blamed sight better than he did, and the Judge, too, pronounced him a coming politician.

"I really was surprised when Judge Under-

better than he did, and the Judge, too, pronounced him a coming politician.

"I really was surprised when Judge Underhill introduced that young strip of a boy to me,
saying that he had come to make a speech
in place of another Judge, who was unable
to be present. Of course, I only asked
McKinley in a joke if he could make a speech.
I spoke to him much as I would to a boy,
but I really did have my doubts about such
a young man doing justice to the occasion.

Air. Hitzer introduced him as William
McKinley of Canton. He little thought
he was introducing the coming President of
the United States.

McKinley arose and tooked over his audience. There was not a sign of the emotion on his part which usually attends the
first speech of a speaker. In stature he

McKinley arose and tooled over his audience. There was not a sign of the emotion on his part which usually attends the first speech of a speaker. In stature he was not portly and strong as he is to-day. In fact, he wasn't even as tall.

"But," says Mr. Bitzer, "as I remember him, the same strong characteristics which have been so notable in his public life within the last few years stood out forcibly on that night."

snoke under the glimm nighted by oil tamps, for that was before the days of electric lights. His strong personality and kindly manner were noticed by the peo-ple of New Berlin. His hearty handshake his pleasant smile, were all there, only wait-ing for opportunity and strength of purpose asant smile, were all there, only wait opportunity and strength of purpose

SCAVENGERS OF THE SEA. Scagulle Are Protected From Injury is

Boston Harber. From the Boston Journal ost time to see those scavengers of the sea, the great gulls, swooping about over northern migrations is usually about Sept 2 and already they have been noticed down East in Penobecot Bay, where they are he coming plenty, as they follow the herring

schools into the river Two years ago gulls were being slaughtered all along the Maine coast by half-breeds, who turned a penny shooting these scaves gers of the sea for agents of New York and Boston militnery houses, who sported at summer resorts while the hunter with his rifle poached the seas for them. These guils. breasts and wings were all the rage as hat decorations, muffs, &c., and sold at high prices. The Indians salted and cured the in the sun and got about 30 cents spiece for guil, while in the market they sold for 15 of 36 One New York house paid out over 2 to Bar Harbor Indians in one season for s

to Bar Harbor Indians in one season for guils. In Boston harbor the guils are protested, and there is a fine imposed on the shooter of them.

One old salt on the wharf said: "Yes, and they are good esting, too, they make a very nice pot-pie. I used to go shooting guils over the other side of the cape. We'd take a pair of wings with us, and build a little screen of brush to hide in, and then, when we'd see any guils coming, would futter those wings above the screen, and up they'd come, and circle round overhead to see what it was. They are curious fellows, they wanted to see what was goin on. They will be coming about the first of June, and are gone to the breedin grounds till about the 20th of this month. Some of em don't go very far hards, but stay round near, but the majority of them go where it is colder."

So in a few days, if the old sailor is right, we shall see the birds hunting their lives a River.

Johnny on the Flea.

Johnny on the Flea.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The flea is an active and persevering creature. It can stand and jump nearly for hundred times its own length, and is frequently found after you have taken a read on a Raisted street car. The flea is domested in its tastes, and associates freely with made but is hard to catch. Fleas have been taken and trained to do many diverting Union such as hauling each other in small wagness. Ac. The flea has no wings, but its hind less are exceedingly muscular and powerful is subsists on blood, of which it absorbs large quantities. If you look at a flea through interoscope you will discover that its middless are provided with saw teeth, and are you have found that out it always but is now when a flea bites you. My nextice to friends is never to look at a flea through interoscope. Once there was a flea that he led an easy life on a cat, but it was not say field. So it went away and settled on a key, and it never was heard of any normal density.

Making Honey in a Bush

From the Morning Oreconica From the Morning Orecomes.

If any one wants a curiosity in the honey manufacture, the opportunity ferred to him on E. Gill's farm, east of tavilla. Bees have made a comb in the brush. This brush has a thick grow the limbs and branches are so closely as to be almost matted. In one place it found the branches so close as to fewalls of a comb, and they immediate creded to fill the space with hone; common for the little bush here to do